

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL
WEBER PLANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine
perfection of touch with un-
equalled quality of tone.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

[38-2]

Pyjamas

unexcelled for
QUALITY,
DURABILITY,
VALUE and
MODERATE PRICES.

Large assortment of new stripes
and plain colours at prices rang-
ing from \$4.75 per suit.



MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

[ESTABLISHED 1893.]

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these cigars
beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$1 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

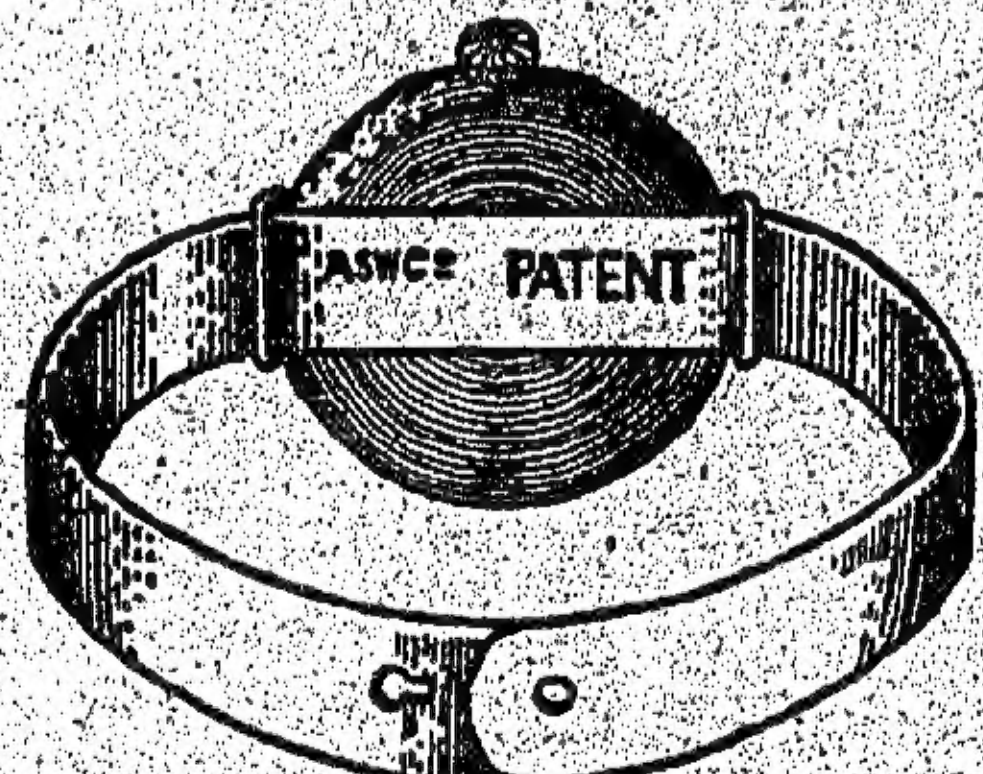
[139]

NOTICE

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1902.

GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST
WATCHES TO WRISTBANDS.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT His
Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No.
12033) were granted in the United Kingdom
on the 30th August, 1916, and LETTERS
PATENT have also been granted in
HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAM-
METER for the above invention.
ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the
Patentee will be proceeded against according
to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
JENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Siam, 7, Dalmeida Street, Calcutta.
[11748]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.

Apply with references to—

Box No. 100

[Care of "Daily Press" Office.]

[1769]

WANTED.

A T the Peak for a little girl of 12 years a

resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—

Box No. 25.

[Care of "Daily Press" Office.]

[1886]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 23rd March—

11.20 p.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 25th March—

Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,

Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club,

Annual General Meeting in the Board

Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Wednesday, 27th March—

11 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting

of Shareholders.

Friday, 29th March—

Good Friday—Public Holiday

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
ORGAN.

LAST NIGHT'S RECITAL.

There was a large congregation present
at St. John's Cathedral last evening
when Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O.,
I.R.A.M., gave a recital upon the organ,
which, under his supervision and guid-
ance, has been completely renovated by
Mr. W. Blackett, of Messrs. Blackett &
Howdon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The programme was chosen with a view
to displaying the capacity and resources
of the instrument and was entirely from
the works of British composers. It was
rendered in the masterly manner which
we are accustomed to expect from a
musician of Mr. Fuller's attainments.
The tone of the organ is fuller than
formerly, owing chiefly, we suppose, to the
increased wind pressure and to the swell
having been provided with additional
shutters facing into the transept, which
has increased the crescendo of this de-
partment enormously. The choir organ
has been enclosed in a swell with marked
improvement to the flexibility and tone,
the clarinet especially showing the bene-
fit of this. Perhaps the biggest improve-
ment, however, is the increase in the tone
and the variety of the pedal organ. This
department has been increased from five
stops to eight, the whole being on tubular
pneumatic action. The principal addi-
tion is a small diapason of 32 feet tone,
part of the existing 16 foot open diapason
having been used for this purpose. A
very beautiful dulciana of 16 feet has
also been added, which sounded most
effective in the softer pieces.

The rebuilding certainly reflects great
credit on Mr. Blackett.

The full programme of last evening's
recital has already been published. The
hymn "O God our help in ages past"
was sung while a collection was taken in
aid of the organ fund, from which a sum
of \$547.33 was realised.

At the conclusion of the recital the
Benediction was pronounced by the Rev.
H. Copley Moyle.

The present organ, by Messrs. J.
Walker & Sons, was erected in 1887.
Towards 1907 it became evident that the
instrument was in need of very extensive
repairs. Not only had comparatively
little been spent on it in upkeep during
the twenty years it had been in use, but
the alternate excess of humidity and dry-
ness inseparable from the climate of
Hongkong (one of the worst in the world
for musical instruments) had also done
serious damage. Early in 1909 a repre-
sentative of Messrs. Walker & Sons came
out to do work for that firm elsewhere,
and advantage was taken of the oppor-
tunity to have the Cathedral Organ
placed in a good state of repairs. For
various reasons it was not at that time
possible to carry out all the alterations,
repairs and improvements which were
much to be desired, but none the less a
great deal of work was done, and, above
all, the foundations of a scheme which
had as its ultimate object the bringing
of this fine instrument entirely up to
date, both tonally and mechanically, were
laid the basis of which is only now
being felt. Amongst some of the im-
provements effected at this time were the
bracketing out of part of the Great organ
over the choir arches, the removal of the
Choir Dulciana to the Great (the old
Twelfth being discarded), the addition of
two new Pedal soundboards and of two
extra composition pedals.

Since that time improvements and addi-
tions have been gradually made as funds
would allow; a Double Trumpet has been
inserted in the Swell in place of the
old Sharp Mixture, a Gamba added to the
Choir and a Bass Flute to the Pedal
organ, whilst with the addition of the
Principal twelve pipes the Pedal
Principal has been converted into a 16
ft. Violone, this step forming the im-
posing transept front. In addition, the
bellows and reservoirs have all recently
been rebuilt, locally and many repairs
have been carried out from time to time.

Some three years ago certain of the
organ which did not urgently require
attention in 1909 showed signs of serious
trouble, no much so indeed that they
rapidly became unusable; other sections
of the instrument also commenced to show
similar faults owing to the fact, then
unperceived, that a large quantity of
water had found its way during some
rainy season into part of the sound-
boards.

A recent and careful examination only
served to accentuate the fact that almost
entire reconstruction would be necessary
to restore the organ to a state of efficiency,
and when Mr. W. Blackett, of Messrs.
Blackett & Howdon, Newcastle-upon-
Tyne, arrived here to do other work, the
Church Body decided to entrust this
gentleman not only with the work of re-
construction but in addition with the
completion of the scheme before men-
tioned for bringing the instrument
thoroughly up to date.

A detailed account of what has now
been done would occupy much space, but
the following are a few of the most im-
portant features; the manual soundboards
have all been screwed and pin pallets put
in throughout, a new heavy pressure
bellows supplying the Pedal organ and
considerable repairs have been added; the
whole of the Pedal organ and part of the
Great and Choir have been put on pneu-
matic action, the Swell Echo Gamba and
Voix Celeste have been revoiced, a swell
box in tremulant and a new Harmonic
Flute (the existing 4 ft. Flute having
been converted into a Piccolo) have been
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE"

INTERESTING ITEMS OF
INFORMATION IN THE
CURRENT ISSUE.

The March issue of the Hongkong
Police Reserve Gazette contains, in
addition to the usual features, the
following interesting information:—

Chief Inspector Farbrother Mason has
obtained a Commission in the Machine-
gun Corps (Cavalry), and is hoping to be
sent either to France or Mesopotamia.

Mr. J. B. Carpenter has been granted a
Commission in the 3rd Battalion East
Surrey Regiment, and L. S. 88 McNab
Wilson has been made 2nd Lieutenant in
the R.G.A. Both are well-known members
of the Hongkong Regular Police.

Twelve ponies were presented after the
Races to the Mounted Section of the
Corps by the following owners:—Messrs.
Sears and Moller, five; Sir E. Kadoorie,
three; Mr. F. Matland, one; Mr. R. M.
Dyer, one; the Surgeon Superintendent,
D.K.P.R., one; Mr. H. M. H. Nemassee,
one.

The Headquarters Club is indebted to
Sergeant M. F. Baptista for a very fine
illuminated scroll, suitably framed, con-
taining a list of members of the Corps on
active service.

The memory of those members of the
Police Reserve who perished in the Race
Course catastrophe on February 26th is to
be preserved in a fine memorial plate,
which is being presented to the Club by
Mr. L. M. Dyer, on behalf of the Hong-
kong and Whampoa Dock Co.

The Official Trustee of the Colony has
been appointed Trustee of the Fund—
amounting to \$15,838—which was raised
under the auspices of the Police Reserve
for the dependants of the Police Officers
who lost their lives in the execution of
their duty in the Gresson Street affray.

The deed of settlement was drawn up by
Mr. H. W. Looker, and suitable arrange-
ments have been made in the interests
of the dependants of the late Inspector
Mortimer O'Sullivan, Sergeant H. G.
Clark, and Acting Lance-Sergeant John
stone, and also for cash payments to re-
latives of P. C. 410 Mulla Singh, P. C. 29
Kwong Sang, and P. C. 98 Kwong Kui.
Grateful thanks are conveyed to the Hon.
Mr. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Mr.
Looker, and Sergeant-Accountant Balaan
for the great amount of time and work
they put into this labour of mercy.

added to the Choir, the Pedal Quint has
been converted into an 8 ft. Principal,
an entirely new 16 ft. Dulciana and a
32 ft. Double Diapason have been added
to the Pedal organ; the action and pipe
work have been overhauled and regulat-
ed; the wind pressure has been increased
throughout the organ, to the great im-
provement of the reeds in particular;
some extra case work has been put in;
and the pipes in both fronts have been
re-decorated where necessary, thus greatly
enhancing the appearance of the in-
strument.

The work of reconstruction has been
one of very exceptional difficulty, and the
greatest credit is due to Mr. Blackett
for the skilful and conscientious way
in which he has carried it out.

The wind supply is generated by an
electric rotary blower built by Mr.
Blackett, which is the gift of Mr. Denman
Fuller, the Cathedral organist; it is
driven by a 3½ h.p. Century motor and
produces considerably over 1,000 cubic
feet of wind a minute at a pressure of
6 inches.

The whole of the repairs, alterations
and additions made since 1907 up to date
have been carried out under the supervision
and according to the ideas of Mr.
Denman Fuller, who is entirely respon-
sible not only for the scheme of improve-
ments and extensions made but also for
a considerable portion of the work itself,
and the raising of a great part of the
necessary funds.

This occasion marks the completion of
a project which has taken ten years of
constant effort to carry through, and it
may now be said that the Cathedral
possesses an exceptionally fine in-
strument, which is in all respects worthy of
it and of the Colony of Hongkong.

The specification of the organ now
stands as follows:—

COMPASS CO. TO A.	SWELL ORGAN.	COMPASS CO. TO A.
58 Notes.	58 Notes.	58 Notes.
Double Diapason 16	Bourdon 16	Double Diapason 16
Open Diapason 8	Open Diapason 8	Open Diapason 8
Horn Diapason 5	Stopped Diapason 8	Stopped Diapason 8
Wald Flute 4	Echo Gamba 8	Echo Gamba 8
Dulciana 16	Voix Celeste 8	Voix Celeste 8
Principal 4	Principal 4	Principal 4
Harmonic Flute 4	Gemshorn 2	Gemshorn 2
Fifteenth 2	Mixture 3 ranks	Mixture 3 ranks
Mixture 3 ranks	Double Trumpet 16	Double Trumpet 16
Poissane 8	Horn 8	Horn 8
Clarinet 4	Hautboy 8	Hautboy 8
	Vox Humana 8	Vox Humana 8
	Clarinet 4	Clarinet 4
	Tremulant	Tremulant
	2222 ORGAN.	2222 ORGAN.
COMPASS CO. TO A.	COMPASS CO. TO A.	COMPASS CO. TO A.
58 Notes.	58 Notes.	58 Notes.
Gamba 16	Double Diapason 16	Double Diapason 16
Salicional 8	Open Diapason 8	Open Diapason 8
Liedlich Gedact 8	Open Diapason 8	Open Diapason 8
Gemshorn 8	Open Diapason 16	Open Diapason 16
Harmonic Flute 4	Violine 16	Violine 16
Piccolo 2	Dulciana 16	Dulciana 16
Clarinet 8	Bourdon 16	Bourdon 16
Tremulant	Principal 4	Principal 4
	Bass Flute 8	Bass Flute 8
	Trombone 16	Trombone 16
	Compasse—Great to Pedal: Swell to Great:	Compasse—Great to Pedal: Swell to Great:
	Pedal: Choir to Pedal: Swell to Great:	Pedal: Choir to Pedal: Swell to Great:
	Four Composition Pedals to Great:	Four Composition Pedals to Great:
	Organ: Four Composition Pedals to Swell:	Organ: Four Composition Pedals to Swell:
	Organ: and One Double-acting Pedal con-	Organ: and One Double-acting Pedal con-
	trolling Great to Pedal Coupler.	trolling Great to Pedal Coupler.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

CHARITY MATCHES DURING
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A meeting of the Management Com-
mittee of the Hongkong Football League
was held at Victoria Barracks last even-
ing to arrange particulars of the matches
to be played in aid of charity during the
Easter Holidays. It was decided to
arrange a second division and a first
division match, both to take place on
Saturday, the 30th inst., instead of on
Easter Monday, there being other attrac-
tions on that day. The proceeds are to
be devoted to the St. George's Day fund.
The second division match will be between
the South China Athletic and the Staff
and Departments and will also count as
a second division fixture, as these teams
still have to meet in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Hopton will referee the game. On
the conclusion of this match a first
division match will be played between
teams styled McCubbin's XI and Black's
XI. The teams selected are as follows:—
McCubbin's XI—C. Rodger; Stalker
and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and
Rodger; Chassels or Irvine, Pasco,
Garrard, McTavish and Cave.

Black's XI—Crocker (Navy); Coaker
(Navy) and Black (Navy); White (R.E.),
Smith (R.E.) and Townsend (R.E.);
Youngman (R.G.A.), Townsend (R.E.),
Green (R.G.A.), Cook (Mx.), Lt. Sayer
(Mx.).

Linesmen—Messrs. J. Byrne and A.
Hutchinson.

Referee—Mr. F. W. Wright.
The following dates for postponed fix-
tures were arranged:—R.E. v. R.G.A.,
27th March, R.E. v. Navy, 1st April; both
in the U.S. League, and Navy v. Middle-
sex Regt., Hongkong League, Friday,
22nd March.

In the second division it is hoped to
arrange the St. Joseph's College match
with the 88th Co. I.R.A. for Easter
Monday, but the matter has not been
finally settled. A match down for deci-
sion between the Kowloon and the R.E.
Reserves on the 11th inst. was postponed
on account of the sappers being unable to
raise a team, and it was stated that Kow-
loon wished to forfeit the points. A re-
solution was passed, however, asking the
Hon. Secretary to write Kowloon team,
informing them that the match has been
arranged to take place on Saturday, April
6th, at 3 p.m., on the Club ground, when
it is hoped that they will be able to turn
out.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.									
CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.	
R.E.A.	5	8	0	0	15	1	16		
R.E.	3	5	2	1	10	4	11		
H.K.F.C.	8	1	4	3	8	14	5		
Navy	6	1	5	0	4	9	2		
Middlesex	6	0	4	2	3	21	2		

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.	
H.K.D.C.	7	4	2	1	10	7	9		
R.E.	5	2	0	3	10	2	7		
Middlesex	8	3	4	1	5	13	7		
R.G.A.	7	3	4	0	7	10	6		
Navy	7	2	4	1	10	10	5		

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.	
88th Co.	14	9	2	3	38	12	21		
R.E. Res.	14	7	2	5	34	18	19		
S. China Ath.	11	8	1	2	19	6	18		
St. Joseph's	12	6	5	1	23	14	13		
Kowloon	15	5	7	3	26	27	13		
87th Co.	13	6	6	1	16	21	13		
Staff and Dpt.	11	5	4	2	14	14	12		
82nd Co.	15	3	11	1	17	40	7		
Middlesex Res.	13	0	11	2	11	46	2		

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

PICKING POCKETS.

A Chinese newsboy was charged with
picking a watch and chain from an old
man's pocket in Des Vœux Road Central
on Saturday.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defend-
ant to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Albert J. Edwards, late accountant of
the Government Civil Hospital, was
charged on remand with embezzling \$500
belonging to the Government.
Mr. J. B. Wood fixed the hearing of
the case for Wednesday afternoon.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese was charged with returning
from banishment.
Defendant, who was sent away for ten
years in September last, pleaded that he
came back to ascertain if it was true that
his mother had perished in the Race
course disaster.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defend-
ant to nine months' hard labour and four
hours' stocks.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

Two Chinese employed as cooks on
board a Canton steamer were charged
with being in unlawful possession of 27
taels and 38 taels of opium, respectively.
The opium was found concealed in
their clothing.
Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced defendant to
six months and nine months' hard
labour, respectively.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

Commander Gibson spoiled his average
to some extent on Saturday, and now
requires to get 144 in two matches to make
his 500 runs. Marley again made his
average number of runs, and in order to
get his 500 he must make 31 against the
Hongkong Club when his team meets
them a fortnight hence. Hack, of the
Navy, again disappointed, and is now
very far down the list. Capt. Gray im-
proved his position, as also did Rumjahn.
In the bowling list, Hamilton, as a re-
sult of a fine performance, against the
Navy, again comes to the top and is now
almost sure to secure his fiftieth wicket
this season. Commander Gibson, Marley,
Bird and Brayshaw all improved their
position, the last-named taking his fiftieth
wicket. The final order in the Bowling
Averages, like the destination of the
ship, depends to a great extent on what
happens in the two matches which the
Club have still to play. Stalker was in
good form in the friendly match at Kow-
loon on Saturday, and, as it is just
possible that the Club batsmen may spoil
Hamilton's average, and that Pearce will
also drop, he might eventually find him-
self at the top, although his cubmate
Cobb is the favourite.
Next Saturday Hongkong will meet
the Civil Service and Craigengower will
play Kowloon, while, if the proposed
mid-week match between two of the Ser-
vices is played, the other match will take
place on Saturday, thus leaving only two
more fixtures for a fortnight hence, Club
v. University and Navy v. Civil Service.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not out.	Runs.	High score.	Total.	Average.
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	13	3	120	604	69.40	
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	13	1	40	596	46.08	
K. S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	9	1	70	296	36.87	
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	10	1	115	471	33.94	
Ng Sze Kwong, C.N.C.	18	4	105	460	32.85	
Com. Gibson, Navy	13	2	113	356	32.36	
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	15	0	75	409	31.26	
A. H. Rumjahn, U.C.C.	16	1	72	412	27.46	
J. P. Robinson, U.C.C.	16	0	70	233	26.98	
W. H. Dixon, U.S.C.C.	13	0	72	308	25.38	
Sig. Hack, Navy	16	1	68	372	24.60	
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	9	1	60	232	23.22	
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	13	0	61	317	24.38	
D.M. Goodall, U.S.C.C.	15	1	62	341	24.26	

THE RACECOURSE DISASTER. FURTHER EVIDENCE OF OWNERS OF STANDS.

The enquiry into the Race Course disaster was continued at the Magistracy yesterday.

Kwan Ming, assistant No. 1 coolie of the Hongkong Bank, said he was in shed No. 12 at the time of the collapse. He was engaged in giving out winnings on the first floor. He heard a cracking sound and saw No. 13 falling on to his shed. He escaped by climbing up through the well of his match on to the roof. At the time he heard the cracking, he also heard a sound of commotion as of people running both on the upper floor of his own shed and in No. 13. His shed fell towards No. 11, with a slight tendency towards the Golf Club. When he was escaping he jumped from the roof of the shed on to the Golf Club side. He saw a fire about a minute afterwards between sheds 9 and 10. He saw no signs of fire in the other direction. As far as he knew fire only broke out in one place. He did not see any stoves in his shed.

By the Crown Solicitor: When he saw the fire the sheds had collapsed.

A Chinese letter writer of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who was in shed 12 at the time of the collapse, also gave evidence. He was on the top floor, simply walking about, with no particular work to do. There were no stoves in the shed. He heard a commotion, and soon afterwards the shed collapsed. The commotion was caused by people running; he heard no shouting. It appeared that his shed was pressed by No. 13. There were not more than 50 or 60 people on his floor; he could not say how many were on the first floor. Anyone could go into the shed who wished. When he was pinned down by the shed falling there happened to be a hole near at hand large enough for a man to crawl through. This was how he escaped. When outside of the shed he was still some little distance from the ground; he slid down, turning a somersault on the way, and injured his shoulder. He saw a fire in the direction of No. 10 shed as soon as he had extricated himself from the debris. A few folks who were in his shed were killed. He heard that everyone on his particular floor was saved. He could not say what was the cause of the collapse.

By the Coroner: On his floor, before the collapse, most people were in the front of the shed looking on to the Race Course. It took him, he would estimate, about ten minutes to crawl out of the shed. When he first saw the fire it was not a big one.

Lo Hok Chau, a shroff of Bradley & Co., said he had a share in shed 12. There were 80 odd shares in the concern and 34 shareholders. The shed comprised a basement and two other floors. He had a share in the shed for five or six years. The shed this year was built on the same pattern as during the past three years. No part of the shed was sublet. No cooking was done nor was any water boiled. Two Indian watchmen were employed, one being on duty at night and one during the day. He was on the first floor at the time of the collapse. The people on both sides of his shed and in his own shed began to create a commotion. He started to run away, but he was pinned down. He noticed the upright post of the shed going to one side. The shed fell slowly in the direction of No. 12, with a slight tendency to the Golf Club house. He could not say what was the cause of the panic among the people. The panic was very quickly followed by the collapse. He was rendered unconscious when he fell and must have been rescued by someone or another. He heard no cries of fire before the shed fell. The shed was not very full of people. There were, he estimated, about 200 odd people on the floor where he was. He could say nothing about the top floor. Most of the people were at the front of the shed looking out over the Race Course. The commotion was caused by their running to the back. None of his partners lost their lives.

By Mr. Bowley: There was no separate entrance to the top floor. Entrance to an inside staircase going from the first floor. There were no buckets of water in the shed. They had no electric light or lamps.

By the Coroner: When he returned to consciousness after the accident he saw a fire in sheds Nos. 12 and 13.

Chan Fai U, comprador of A. D. Hutchison & Co., said he was a partner in shed No. 14. There were 15 shares and seven partners. He examined the shed before the race and found it was very much the same as last year. He had had a share in the shed for five or six years. He saw the uprights of the sheds rested upon boards, but he was not sure how many boards there were. He believed the uprights had rested upon boards for two or three years past. There was no cooking or boiling of water in his shed. The shed comprised two and a half storeys. The ground floor, which had a separate entrance, was occupied by others who had been associated with him in purchasing the site. There was no communication inside between the floors. Two visitors who were both together buying tickets on the first day of the races remarked that to them the shed appeared to move. This was between 2.30 and 3 o'clock in the

afternoon. He personally did not notice any movement. No cooking was done on either of his floors. He was standing in the middle of the shed at the time of the collapse. Most of the people were in the front of the stand looking at the Race Course. He heard a commotion in shed No. 13, and very soon his shed collapsed. Some of the people in his shed started running before it fell. He was pinned down by some falling boards, and for one or two minutes was unable to move. Subsequently he crawled out on the Golf Club side of the house, and he saw fire immediately. It appeared to be near No. 9 or 10 shed. Altogether there were 100 odd people in his shed at the time of the collapse. The shed fell towards the Golf Club house.

By the Crown Solicitor: He did not know whether any cooking was done on the ground floor of his shed.

Mr. Bowley: When the visitors on the previous afternoon said they thought the shed moved, did you take any steps in the matter?—I went round and made an examination, but I did not find anything unusual.

The Coroner: Did you go downstairs?

By Mr. Bowley: When he escaped from his shed the main fence behind the sheds was down. There was a hole on the top floor in order that the people might purchase tickets from the floor below. People had to go through the first floor to get to the top floor. There were no lights in the shed. There was a large tub of water for washing cups, etc.

Choy Yik-si, an insurance broker, said he was assisted in the management of the ground floor of shed No. 14. There were 10 partners in the floor and fifteen shares. He was present at the time of the collapse. A small chatty for heating up tea was in use. Charcoal was the fuel. There were between 50 and 60 people present. The police had raided his shed that day, but he was not there when that happened. He arrived soon after 10 o'clock. About three o'clock a number of people who were sitting watching the races rushed back towards the Golf Club side. At first he thought there had been a case of snatching. When he saw the people run he ran too; then the collapse came. He did not hear any shouting before the collapse. He was pinned down for about five minutes. No fire broke out in his shed; he did not see any sign of fire before he got out. When he got out, however, he saw sheds 11 and 13 burning. The main fence had fallen by the time he had extricated himself. His shed fell towards No. 13 with a tendency towards the Golf Club. He could not say whether his shed collapsed of itself or was pushed down.

By the Crown Solicitor: The match was not insured. There was one electric light. There was one bucket of water.

By Mr. Bowley: Anyone could go into his shed. Two folks who were on the ground floor were killed. The police had arrested four folks in the morning. They were arrested for running a wheel of fortune.

The Coroner: You were not present when the Police made the arrests?—No, I was told about it. Do you think there was any panic when the Police entered?—No. Matsuburo Aoi, storekeeper, Queen's Road East, said he was assistant manager of shed No. 15 owned by Japanese. Mr. Matsuburo was the principal manager; he perished in the disaster. Witnesses had assisted in this shed for six or seven years. The shed this year was the same as in previous years, except that the staircase was a little wider than it had been before. The shed comprised a basement and two floors. It was used by all nationalities, but most of the people present were Japanese. Anyone could enter the shed who wished. He was present at the time of the collapse, standing at the counter on the lower floor. About two hundred people were present altogether. Someone called danger, and looking up, he saw the shed moving. He did not see any people running before the shed moved. He thought the movement was due to an earthquake. When the shed collapsed he jumped out on to the Race Course side. He went back to try to rescue some of the people who were imprisoned in the debris and managed to save about ten. Eleven bodies were recovered after the fire, eight of which were identified. The sheds fell quickly, he could not say whether they tumbled down or fell before collapsing. He thought his shed was pushed over by other sheds. He saw the fire about 10 minutes after the collapse occurred. No cooking was done in the shed, but there was a Chinese chatty, with charcoal as fuel, for boiling water. The enquiry was then adjourned for this time.

By Mr. Bowley: He bought the site of the shed at the auction for \$1,200. He went to the racecourse on the Sunday before the race-meeting, but did not examine the shed. He had not heard Mr. Matsuburo make any complaint regarding the construction of the shed. He did not notice any movement in the shed at any time previous to the actual collapse. There was an opening in the top floor so that people could purchase tickets without coming down themselves. They had had cash-sweepers at that shed for a number of years; they were carried on for the benefit of the Japanese Benevolent Society. At the time he first saw the shed move he thought it was due to an earthquake, but he was not of this opinion now. He rescued the people on the racecourse side of the shed. When he first saw the fire it was three or four sheds away from his own shed, in the direction of No. 9 and 10. It was only a small fire, but the smoke was going very high.

If the fire was so far away from your shed how was it many people were burnt?—They were pinned down. How long did it take the fire to reach your shed?—About ten or fifteen minutes after I saw the smoke.

Were there any fire buckets in your shed?—There were two tubs of water for washing and drinking.

Lo Yik Nam, accountant of a Chinese restaurant, said he had a share in shed No. 10. There were five partners and eleven shares. The shed comprised a ground floor, a first and second floor. The shed was the same as last year and was built in accordance with his instructions. He examined it before the race-meeting and was satisfied with it; no part of the shed was sublet. No cooking was done there. Anyone was admitted. He was present at the time of the collapse, on the ground floor which was used for selling tickets. There was one entrance to the shed. This was on the ground floor on the golf-club side. The communication between the ground and the first and second floors was inside. He estimated that about 300 people were on the stand when it fell. The shed was seventy to eighty per cent. full. He heard people shouting from the doorway and from above. "Matched collapse," matched collapse, run, run." The people commenced to run and he ran too. He could not, however, get away. There was a crack and he was pinned down behind the counter inside. The counter protected him from the bamboos and he remained in his shed. The fire did not originate in his shed; it came from the centre of the row. Tickets were sold on the ground floor, but there were openings in order that baskets could be lowered from the upper floors. The ground floor of his shed was raised about a foot above the grass. There were no lamps in the shed.

Lo Wai Yuen, an accountant in a Chinese restaurant, who was on the top floor of No. 16 when it collapsed, also gave evidence. When the shed was about to fall people ran.

The Coroner: Which started first, the collapse or the running?—First a cracking noise came and people ran.

Continuing, he estimated that there were 20 to 30 people on the top floor. The top floor did not fall right to the ground. It came down partly and then was held up by something. He escaped through an opening on to the racecourse side. The cracking sound came from his own shed.

Wong Tse Nai, tin worker, said he was a partner in shed Nos. 17, 18 and 19. The shed was of one storey with a basement. There was a chatty for boiling water, but no lamps or electric lights. He was present at the time of the collapse. He noticed the bamboos cracking and thought it was an earthquake. There were people running and shortly afterwards he heard people outside the shed shouting "fire, fire, run." Everyone on his shed escaped. He did not see the fire, he went to look for his people and finding they were safe he went home.

MR. F. GRAHAM.

Frank Graham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company, said he had applications to supply electric current to matcheds Nos. 8, 10, 11 and 15 on the racecourse. He had an application to provide current and fittings to Nos. 4, 5 and 6. These were supplied accordingly. The Company had done the same last year. In Nos. 4, 5 and 6 there were 6 lights; in No. 8, 18 lights; in No. 10, 12 lights; in No. 11, 18 lights; and in No. 12, 18 lights. The fittings which were not installed by his company were put up with his permission. Meters were fixed in all the places to which current was supplied. He personally had not made an inspection of the installations, but his inspector had seen most of the work and had reported that it was all right.

He said that he was not sure if anything went wrong with the wiring the current would be cut off in the fuse would blow out. That was the regular provision.

The Crown Solicitor: Was there any danger of fire through a wire fusing?—I do not exactly understand what that means; I never did understand that expression.

In answer to the Coroner, Mr. Graham said the wires would be in no danger from the wiring inside the shed, because in case anything untoward happened the small fuse would blow out.

The Crown Solicitor: When were the meters placed?—I cannot say. Our general practice is to place them as near as possible to the spot where the wires enter, and I suspect this was done in this case.

The Coroner: There were certain wires outside the meters which passed through the walls of the matcheds?—Yes. The full current was passing through the wires as they went through the match-shed walls?—Yes, although it would be more correct to say that the full pressure of 100 volts was passing along the wires. Would the fact that you had full pressure on the wires passing through these walls be a source of danger?—It is possible they would become a source of danger in the event of a collapse. It is possible, but not probable. What I mean is, if the sheds collapsed and broke the wires in the same place, so that the two ends of bare copper came into contact they could cause a fire.

Mr. Bowley: When you are wiring matcheds do you take any special precautions?—We take less precaution than when wiring an ordinary house, because the wiring is of a temporary nature. There is no danger of ignition because of the dryness of the material. There is no special risk in wiring matcheds for a temporary purpose—I should say so.

MR. P. M. HODGSON.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of the Canton Insurance Society, Ltd., an official starter at the race-meeting, said shortly before 3 o'clock he was on the stand crossing with Mr. Lodge and Mr. Vida to the five-furlong post. He happened to be looking towards the Chinese stands and noticed stand No. 14 suddenly sway. He would think that it swayed sideways two or three times. The people in that stand and in the one to the east of it all appeared to be moving about. Then those two stands swayed towards the west and seemed to push down all the stands in the line, except the last stand and the one next to it, only part of which fell. The people in all these other stands appeared simply to fall with the stands; there was no moving about. He could not say when the fall came, on the right came down, it did not appear to fall with the others. It might have been pulled over. When the stands had collapsed he noticed a thin wispy of smoke coming up from behind the stand flying white flags in the photograph produced. He remarked at the time to Mr. Vida who was standing at his side, that he was surprised the stand had caught fire so quickly. It was three minutes after that before he saw the actual flames. He ran across to the judge's box and put his flag away and went down to the matcheds to see if he could give any help. He was there until the heat became too fierce, when he went to the golf club house. He went upstairs with Mr. Longmire and got several buckets of water, but the fire had too great a hold for them to do any good and he then began to get some of the gear out.

The Coroner: Are you quite sure the wispy of smoke was not a cloud of dust?—Quite sure. I saw the cloud of dust also; it was more to the left.

Do you think the stands this year were as full as usual?—Yes, I think they were very crowded.

When you saw the sheds collapsing did you have the impression that they fell towards the golf club house?—I should think they fell slightly in that direction. The matcheds did not fall on the race track railings.

The Crown Solicitor: Have you ever seen the booths as full as they were this year?—I do not think they were fuller this year than other years. They are always very full in the afternoons.

I think you were in the Golf Club when the hose was laid on?—Yes. Was there a good supply of water or a poor supply?—Very poor. At times it just dribbled out. Then it stopped and dribbled on again perhaps after a three minute interval. It was absolutely useless.

The Coroner: Until the Fire Brigade arrived, you saw no fire appliances near the racecourse?—None at all. Was the hose you spoke of the Fire Brigade hose or the Golf Club hose?—The first hose used in the Golf Club building was the Fire Brigade hose.

Do you know what hydrant it was coupled on to?—On the left hand side of the Monument. It was worked by the fire engine.

Mr. Hough told us he got out the Jockey Club hose. Do you know where that was coupled on?—I cannot say. It was not working at the Golf Club.

Is the shed you saw move first the shed immediately to the right of the three sheds shown in the photograph?—Yes.

This was shed No. 14.

That stand and the one next to it on the right appeared to come down together. Yes, the whole block. The block is composed of Nos. 14 and 15.

When you spoke of the last stands on the line not falling you meant Nos. 1, 2 and 3?—They did not fall and only part of 4, 5 and 6 collapsed.

The highest stand of all which is to the right of the Japanese stand came down later. I cannot say. It may have been dragged down. It certainly did not appear to come down with Nos. 14 and 15.

You are quite positive as to which stand moved first?—Yes, I particularly noticed it.

Did anything draw your attention to these stands?—No. I happened to be going across that way.

You don't think a noise attracted your attention?—Subconsciously, if at all. Did you notice that the crowd in these matcheds reached its highest point in the afternoon?—Yes.

I think you said you saw the fire behind the stand flying the three flags?—It came up just behind where those flags are shown in the photograph.

Do you think the fire originated in that spot and spread in both directions?—I think it originated in that spot. The Coroner: We have had several witnesses who were inside the sheds, and they are practically unanimous that the fire did not come until a minute or so after they had escaped. They certainly allowed an interval between the collapse and the fire. What is your opinion?—I should say it was not anything like a minute.

Was there any interval between the collapse and the smoke you saw?—Yes, I think there was an interval, but it was not a minute. A minute is a long time.

How long would you think the interval was?—At the very outside, half a minute.

With regard to the place where you saw the smoke rise. Do you think that the sheds collapsed in such a way that the three flags would be above the basement of No. 10 shed?—I did not mean to say that the smoke came up at the point where the three flags remained after the collapse, but that the smoke first appeared near the point where the three flags are shown flying in the photograph of the matcheds.

Would you be surprised if you were told that the smoke came up two or three feet away from the point where the matcheds were situated?—It may have come a little more to the left. It certainly was not more to the right.

The enquiry was then adjourned until this morning.

Other Local News will be found on Page 6.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

WHITE AND NATURAL SUMMER LLAMA

UNDERWEAR

THE IDEAL WEAR FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ALSO ALL SIZES IN

AERTEX CELLULAR

INDIA GAUZE

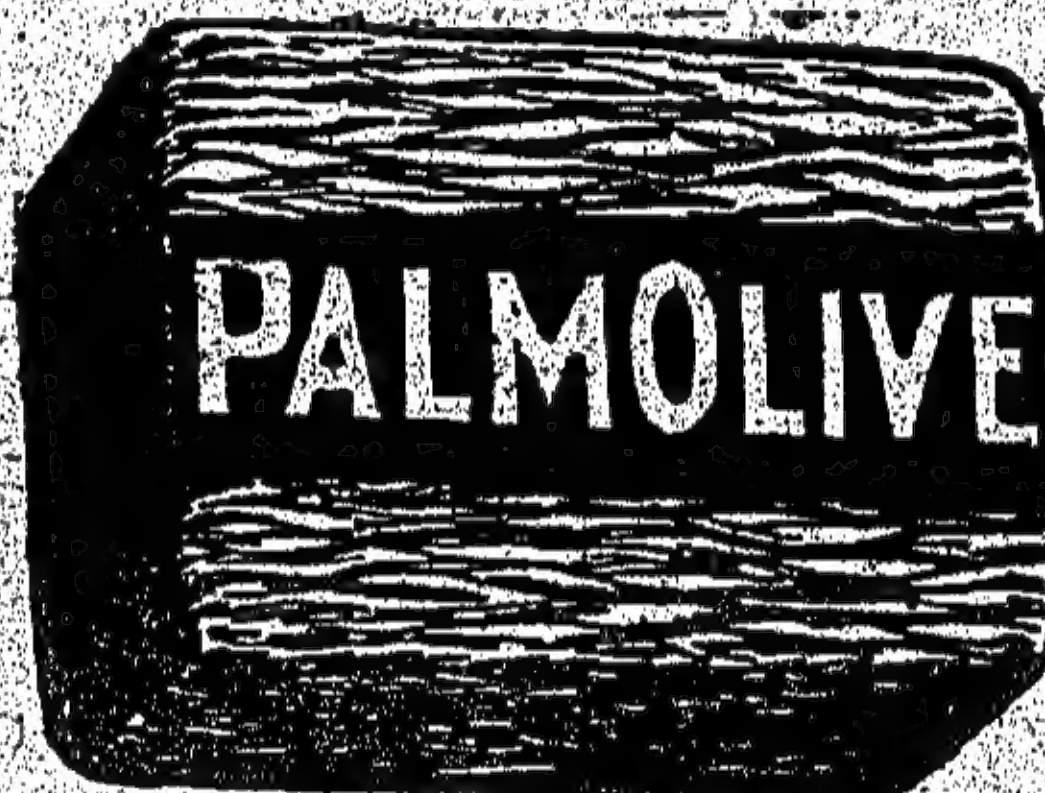
SILKETTE

"B.V.D.", ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A SOAP FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Made from Pure Palm and Olive Oils.



Sold Everywhere with Every Purchase of two cakes for fifty cents.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Distributors.



Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1980.



Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCKS! JUST ARRIVED!

GRAFTON'S COTTON VOILES

FOR

SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS, EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF PATTERNS

IN THE COLONY.

FOR SALE

REGULAR SAILINGS

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 414. Sub. Ex. 22

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WING LUN STREET, HONGKONG

1418

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)
1000 Stamps \$ 3.00 / 2100 Stamps \$ 6.00
1800 " 18.00 / 3600 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00 / 4000 " 175.00
2000 " 28.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

\$50 FEARL EARRINGS \$700
PEARL NECKLACE \$500
LADY'S FUR-CLOAK (KARAKUL
BOHAR).
Apply to the undersigned any day
between Noon and 4 p.m.
LIEUT. SNARESKI,
Room No. 2, Grand Hotel.
[1781]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER
of the Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNES-
DAY, 27th April, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1782]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in
SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum
of \$50,000 current in Shanghai, will be
received by the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
until 11.30 a.m. on the 20th March, 1918.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the
tender to the credit of an account with
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available
on the 21st March, 1918.

Persons tendering to state
the amount of Dollars current in Shang-
hai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the
London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury,
London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
envelopes, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that having regard to the provisions of
the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George
III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Member of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1918. [1783]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in
TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum
of \$50,000 current in Tientsin, will be received
by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER,
ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m.
on the 20th March, 1918.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the
tender to the credit of an account with the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the
21st March, 1918.

Persons tendering to state
the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin
per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the
London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury,
London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
envelopes, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that having regard to the provisions of
the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George
III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Member of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1918. [1784]

NOW READY.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, INDO-CHINA,
PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition ——— \$11.00
Standard ——— 7.00

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1918,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the Directors for the year
ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a
Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the
14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the
23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1743]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the
Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918,
at 11.30 a.m., for consideration of the Directors'
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 19th to the
26th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Office of the undersigned at
11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1785]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Office of the General Agents,
Pender's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th
March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of
receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
General Managers at Noon on WEDNES-
DAY, the 27th March, to receive a
Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st
December, 1917, and the Report of the
General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1788]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR, AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these
EXAMINATIONS will commence on
MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the
Examination at any town where a sufficient
number of candidates offer themselves.
Candidates who wish to be examined at any
other place than Hongkong or Shanghai
must apply to the Registrar on or before
April 2nd, 1918.

Form of entry and all particulars can be
obtained on application to the REGISTRAR,
THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach
the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten
Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before
May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes
will be awarded on the results of the
Matriculation Examination, provided that
candidates of sufficient merit offer them-
selves.

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of
£10 a year each, for five years, tenable in
any Faculty. A candidate for these
Scholarships must be under the age of 21
on July 1st, and must before the
first day of the Examination submit to the
Registrar proof that he is a British
subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of four
hundred dollars each (Hongkong Currency)
for five years, tenable in any Faculty.
A candidate for one of these Scholar-
ships must be under the age of 21
years on July 1st, and must before the
first day of the Examination submit to the
Registrar proof that he is the son of
Chinese parents; that he was not born
in any British Possession or
Protectorate; that he has not adopted
any foreign nationality; and that he is
not eligible to compete for a King
Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong
Currency).
Candidates who secure King Edward VII.
President's Scholarships or cash prizes
must enter the University on the day on
which the University session opens, and must
be one of the hostels directly managed
by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted
according to the "Regulations for the Senior
and Junior Local Examinations" and for the
Matriculation Examination 1918."

By Order of the Registrar,
J. H. B. [174]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL
TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second
Day, for Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners,
also Cash Sweepstake holders, of following
Races can obtain a refund on production of
their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong
Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the
HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER
ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 p.m.
and 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918,
until 26th March (Saturdays and Sundays
excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING
TICKETS (Cash Sweepstake, Places and Win-
ners) will also be paid at the same place and
between the same hours as stated above on
production of their tickets.

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club. [1717]

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs
JENSON & NICHOLSON,
LIMITED, OF LONDON, to be their
Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and
the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their
Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all
kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE
CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918. [1772]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Firm of A. R. MARTY, Rene Sallé,
Successor, has as from the 21st February,
1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE &
Co., the S.S. "HANOI," which insures the
Postal Service between Hongkong and
Haiphong, and also the right to use the
name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de
Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on
by Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4,
Queen's Building, Telephone No. 990.
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
Rene Sallé, Successor.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1740]

NOTICE.

THIS is respectfully to state that, owing
to the War, everything has become
extremely dear. There is no article in daily
use which does not seem to have doubled in
price. To earn a livelihood, therefore, is
very difficult, and we have been reluctantly
compelled to ask the owners of Shipyards
to devise some means of adjusting this matter.

We have to thank the owners of Shipyards
for their kindness in commiserating with the
difficulties of labourers and promising to pay
Eighty Cents per head per day. This
advertisement is inserted, therefore, to notify
all owners of Chinese and Foreign Ships that
should they employ our Carpenters to work,
they are requested kindly to pay this amount
in full.

Notified by the Union Boat Docking
(Shipyards) Co., Ltd.,
394, Canton Road, Mongkok, Yammai
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1774]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very de-
sirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House
Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recent-
ly reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [1808]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kow-
loon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1808]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Ebbw Vale, Cardiff.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1808]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Ebbw Vale, Cardiff.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1808]

FOR SALE.

TUBCULUM, Baker Road, 154, Feet.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE
ROOMS in Central Location. First
floor preferred.

Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central. [1767]

WANTED.

LEVEL or THEODOLITE. Must be
reliable. Also Drawing Office
Materials.

Reply to—
"C. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1778]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-
known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian
Spring.

There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

SPLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[18]

MARRIAGE.

FORESTER-HOLMES. On March 11th,
before H.B.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai, and at Holy Trinity
Cathedral by the Rev. C. J. F.
Symons, ERIC THOMSON FORESTER, to
DOROTHY HOLMES.

DEATHS.

GIBSON. On the 16th inst. JAMES MAC-
KAY, beloved wife of Dr. R. MACLEAN
GIBSON, of the London Missionary
Society. [1789]

GOW. At 17, Moray Avenue, Scotcoun-
t, Glasgow, on 13th inst. JAMES GOW,
at one time with the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. and
Farnham, Boyd & Co., Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. GIBSON gratefully acknowledges the
numerous expressions of sympathy
and floral tributes received in his
recent and barbiturate. [1780]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINCH STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19th MARCH, 1918.

THE ALLIES AND
PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

ALTHOUGH for nearly a year China has
been one of the nations allied together
against the Central Powers of Europe, it
may be doubted whether more than a
small fraction of her vast population is
aware of the fact. The Far East is so
far from the scene of strife that even
those of us who have friends and relatives
fighting for the sacred cause, and system-
atically read the literature available con-
cerning the war, find ourselves woefully
ignorant when we get into conversation
with someone who has just arrived from
the war-zone. The knowledge of the most
athletic European in the Colony upon
this question, however, is profound in
comparison with that of the Chinese.

Men who are brought into intimate re-
lationship with the Chinese commercial
class of Hongkong say—and we believe,
with reason—that very few who talk
about the war have clear ideas as to the
issues at stake and the reasons which
make peace impossible until the German

autocrats are beaten on the field of battle.
There are, of course, well-known local
Chinese British subjects who have given
expression to their detestation of Ger-
man methods, and we gratefully acknow-
ledge the practical evidence which they
have offered of their sympathy with the
efforts made by the Colony to contribute
the "silver bullets" for financing the
war and aiding such works of mercy as
the Red Cross and other war charities.
To these fellow-citizens of the Empire, as
to every British subject in this Colony,
we respectfully appeal again in the name
of civilisation. "We must do more,"
said the Prime Minister in a recent
stirring speech, and the words are a
clarion call to action to everyone in the
Empire, whether he or she be living in
Hammersmith, Halifax or Hongkong.
The summons is universal, and the
response must be as eager from the
Colonies as from the Motherland. "We
can do no little" is no excuse; we must
do our utmost, and even when we think
that we are doing that we must remem-
ber the words: "We must do more."
There have been patriotic efforts to
release men for service at the front, and
a systematic attempt to contribute
money; but there is one class of work
which has been almost neglected, and that
is the dissemination of propaganda
amongst the Chinese. It is work of a
kind that is singularly alien to the
British temperament. We do not like
either to boast about what we as a nation
are doing or to pose as heroes. On the
contrary, we have a morbid tendency to
self-depreciation and a penchant for
showing up all of the weak points in
British methods and administration. We
are, perhaps, really rather proud of the
fact that, without any carefully thought-
out scheme of organisation, our nation
usually manages "to muddle through."
The issues at stake to-day, however, are
so vital, the danger of delay in securing
the triumph of international morality so
appalling, that we cannot afford to leave
anything to chance. Nobody who thinks
out the subject can doubt that in striking
contrast to our enemies we have
neglected our opportunities to place our
case before the Chinese. Conscious of
its justice, we have been content to leave
it to speak for itself. That is a mistake.
It is a lamentable fact that there are
Chinese in this Colony convinced that the
cause of the Germans is more righteous
than that of the Allies, and it is not
improbable that they contemplate the
ultimate triumph of the Germans with-
out any misgivings. The subject of con-
ducting a campaign among the Chinese,
not so much in this Colony—although
that must not be overlooked—as in all
the trading centres of China, is one that
bristles with difficulties; but, at this
crisis in the world's history we must face
and overcome difficulties, as do the men
in the trenches. Our greatest problems
are trivial compared with theirs. It is,
first of all, necessary that we should
realise exactly what the difficulties are.
We must resist the temptation to copy
slavishly all the methods of the Germans.
It would be so easy to follow blindly the
ways which have succeeded without
enquiring too closely into their morality.
Again, we must not forget to tell the
Chinese that the ideals for which the
British Empire is fighting are shared
equally by France, America, Italy,
Portugal and the other Allies. We may,
justifiably, take a racial pride in such
deathless stories as the battles of Mons
and Ypres, and the heroism of the
Anzacs, but, beyond all else, we must nail
to the counter the fact that the war was
planned by the British to prevent the
legitimate expansion of Germany. We
need, also, to emphasise Germany's
wholesale violations of the Law of
Nations by the introduction of indis-
criminate submarine warfare, poison gas,
and air-raids on undefended towns, and to
explain such infamies as the rape of
Belgium, the extermination of the
Armenians, and the brutal treatment of
the Serbians. There are two instruments
at hand which can be used by the Allied
nations to accomplish this end. They are
the many mission and other schools, and
the Chinese Y.M.C.A. We should like the
initiative to come, not from the Govern-
ment officials representing the Allies in
China, but from private individuals or
organisations. For example, there should
be formed at once in Hongkong an Allied
Propaganda Committee, the majority of
the members of which should be traders,
missionaries, and schoolmasters. As
many of the Allies as possible, including

China, should be represented on the
Committee. Popular lectures might be
given, and, if necessary, translated for
Chinese audiences. Lantern slides, or
cinema films, might be obtained to illus-
trate these lectures. The distribution of
pamphlets should be increased and sup-
plemented by Allied War Aims Calendars
and other literature, and posters should
be freely exhibited. Above all, the co-
operation of the native newspapers
should be enlisted. We know that the
local Chamber of Commerce is giving
earnest consideration to the subject, and
probably many of the foregoing sugges-
tions have occurred to members of the
Committee. A certain amount of litera-
ture (chiefly war pictures with titles in
Chinese) is being distributed in the
Colony, and has found its way into
cottages in remote villages in the New
Territory. But the whole matter requires
thorough investigation and efficient or-
ganisation. We want everything that is
fair and above-board to be done to enable
the Chinese to realise what they, as one
of the Allies, have at stake, and what
the Germans have done in this war to
make themselves the outcasts of civilisa-
tion. There are plenty of precedents to
show what treatment China might expect
if Germany should win. The KAISER's
command to his troops—"Spare not!"—
at the time of the Boxer rising would be
repeated with added emphasis. Finally,
it must be made dear to the Chinese that
modern civilisation has not failed. It
is the brutal use of the secrets won from
Nature that has spread that carnage.
Never has civilisation justified itself
more than during the last three years,
when the most highly educated among the
youth of the Allies have responded so
nobly to the call for self-sacrifice and
heroism. If Western civilisation had
been as effete as some of the pessimists
pretend, Germany would long ago have
dominated Europe and the world. The
sheer materialism of the Germans must
be destroyed, and the spirit of progress,
the highest ideals of Western civilisation
must be preserved. They include all that
is best in art, science and literature, and
will, we firmly believe, remain an inspira-
tion to humanity of whatever race or
colour, in the happier days to come. It
is for that vision that the Allies are
fighting.

The Hon. Mr. D. R. Hall, Attorney-
General of New South Wales, Australia,
is at present on a visit to the Colony.

Judgment has been given for the de-
fendants with costs in the claim which
Mr. Sing-cho brought against E. D.
Sassoon & Co. in the Supreme Court,
Shanghai, for £15,000 damages for the
non-delivery of eight chests of Patna
opium.

A mural tablet to the memory of the
late Mr. James Milford Atkinson, at one
time Superintendent of the Civil Hospital
in this Colony and for many years
Principal Civil Medical Officer, will be
unveiled in the Cathedral to-morrow
(Wednesday) evening, at 8.30, when the
Bishop of Victoria will conduct a short
commemorative service.

Among recent honours bestowed in
India we find the name of Brig-General
J. L. Rose, for a C.I.E. says the N.O.
Daily News. Captain Rose, as he was in
those days, will be very well remembered
in Shanghai. He took part in the relief
of the Legations in the Boxer year and
then came down to Shanghai as Provost-
Marshal. He played in the Shanghai
Interport cricket team of 1901 which de-
feated both Hongkong and Singapore.
He married the eldest daughter of Mrs.
Roderick Campbell.

At the opening of the Criminal
Sessions, yesterday, the Chief Justice
(Sir William Boes Davies, K.C.), ad-
dressing the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp,
C.R.E. (Attorney-General), said:—Mr.
Attorney: I hope you will permit me
to tender my sincere congratulations
to you on the high honour His Majesty
has conferred on you. I need scarcely
say the Colony recognises the genuine
work which has brought you your reward.
It is a matter also of satisfaction to the
profession to find in the list of honours no
fewer than four members of our pro-
fession. I am quite sure your appoint-
ment and those of the other members of
our profession meet with the approval
of all. The Attorney-General. I thank
your Lordship very much on behalf of
myself and the other members of the Bar.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES RECALCITRANT.

IMPORTANT FRENCH RAID.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BELGIANS NOW HOLD COASTAL SECTOR.

London, March 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters announces that Belgian troops are now holding the former British sector on the coast.

RAIDS AND AERIAL ATTACKS.

London, March 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke.

Enemy artillery was active southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, also against our rear defences southward of Lens and in the area of La Bassée Canal, Armentières and Ypres.

There was great aerial activity yesterday.

We again heavily attacked billets and dropped 30 tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps. We destroyed one hangar and crashed one "Gotha" in the act of rising.

We brought down 10 and drove down seven enemy machines. Six of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers bombed billets and all returned.

We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern to-day, directly hitting the station and causing a fire. We drove off attackers, and all our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

London, March 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Epéhy and Gavrelle.

We repulsed a raid northward of Lens.

There was hostile artillery firing southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the Scarpe Valley, eastward of Polygon Wood, and also against our rear defences southward of Lens, between the La Bassée Canal and Lys. It was most active south-westward of Cambrai and along the whole front from La Bassée Canal to the Meuse road.

REPORT ON AVIATION.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—In reconnaissance, artillery work, photography and bombing there was a deal of air-fighting east of our lines on the whole front yesterday.

Over 15 tons of bombs were dropped on rest-billets, ammunition depots and aerodromes.

We carried out a successful raid on important railway sidings at Hison, this being obtained on the railway.

We brought down 12 enemy machines and drove down seven others uncontrollable.

None of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers continued their activity until this morning, dropping over 15 tons of bombs on rest-billets.

All our machines returned.

AIR RAIDS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

Our aeroplanes to-day attacked military objectives in Germany. Fourteen heavy and 10 lighter bombs were dropped on barracks, munition factories, and the railway station at Zwickbrücken. Bombs were seen on the barracks and all round the railway station.

Our formation was attacked by scouts and anti-aircraft guns, but all returned.

FRENCH FRONT.

IMPORTANT RAID.

Paris, March 17th.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly considerable reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames.

Under the protection of our artillery, which dominated the German artillery, we carried out last night in the region of Chézy, on the left of the Meuse, an

important raid, and completely and successfully penetrated enemy trenches on a front of 800 metres to a depth of 300 metres. We destroyed all dugouts, block-houses and works, and brought back 80 prisoners belonging to three regiments, also seven machine-guns.

Our losses were light.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, March 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—After ten hours' artillery firing the French advanced on a wide front westward of Avocourt, but were repulsed by our fire after hand-to-hand fighting.

We captured on the eastern bank of the Meuse 200 prisoners, including the staff of a battalion.

We shot down 17 aeroplanes on Saturday.

GENERAL.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

Amsterdam, March 17th.

The newspapers publish a telegram from The Hague stating that Dutch sailings to England have stopped.

SAILINGS TO ENGLAND STOPPED.

ALLIES V THE SUBMARINES.

"WINNING SURELY AND STEADILY."

Washington, March 17th.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, stated that there was no doubt the Allies would win against the submarines. They were winning surely and steadily. They were capturing some submarines and destroying more. The Germans were not sinking more merchantmen than we were building, and with increased building in the summer in the United States and Great Britain, the difficulty would be overcome more and more.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER'S WARNING.

London, March 17th.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Ennis, said his task would be to tell England before the world that the must cease to talk of a League of Nations or pretend that the war was a defence of the small nationalities until she has freed a country groaning for 700 years under misgovernment. The time had come to finish the Convention. If it failed to agree on a settlement, the Irish question would assume in a week or two a more formidable shape than ever. The young and unthinking enthusiasts who were anxious to establish an Irish Republic were not so numerous as they imagined. He urged them to abandon the dangerous bluff and join their compatriots in a united demand for the prize within their grasp. He warned them against being led into another rising. He knew that their ranks were full of police spies.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

London, March 17th.

A Vienna telegram states that the workers on the North-Western State and Northern Railway workshops struck on March 15th and 16th. They returned to the shops owing to the threat of military intervention, but have not resumed work. Several factories at Floridsdorf are already idle.

Telegraphic communication with Budapest is suspended. The strike, which apparently is serious, has broken out there.

THE COTTON CROP OF EGYPT.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES IT OVER.

London, March 17th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Great Britain, on behalf of the Allies, has taken over the Egyptian cotton crop from August, also the residue of the present crop.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL NEWS.

Petrograd, March 17th.

The German official Press states that Germany is willing to abandon her claims for the repayment of expenditure on war-prisoners in return for the Russian Baltic and Black-Sea fleets.

Austrian official sources state that German officers have been invited to organize the Ukrainian Army.

Herr Ballin and the German financial Langhof are expected at Petrograd.

It is stated that the Government proposes to establish an oil monopoly.

THE DEFENCE OF RUSSIA.

Moscow, March 17th.

The resolution of the Congress of Soviets ratifying the Peace Treaty describes the peace as painful, forced, and dishonouring. It urges all the workers to employ all their strength to establish the defence of Russia upon the basis of a Socialist Militia. All persons of both sexes, young and old, should be militarily trained.

M. Lenin, in a speech, said that peace should be accepted as a respite, pending the moment when the European proletariat could come to their assistance.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN ODESSA HARBOUR.

Amsterdam, March 17th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Russian warships were found in the harbour at Odessa.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES AT ODESSA.

Jassy, March 17th.

The Bolsheviks at Odessa went to Sevastopol before the German occupation, but before leaving the Bolshevik General Muraviev ordered the massacre of officers and capitalists of the bourgeoisie, and fixed the population 20,000 roubles.

PETROGRAD TROOPS DEMOBILISING.

Petrograd, March 17th.

The complete demobilisation of the troops in the Petrograd district has been ordered.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOOD RATIONING IN FINLAND.

Stockholm, March 17th.

The Finnish Food Committee has rationed butter with the view of exporting the surplus to Germany in exchange for corn.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Petrograd, March 17th.

The Peace Treaty was ratified at midnight on March 15th, after an open vote. M. Steinberg, Commissary of Justice, announced that the Left Social Revolutionaries refused responsibility and reserved the right to hinder the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty by all the means in their power.

LATEST CABLES.

Speaking at the Moscow Congress of the Soviets, M. K. Potemkin said that Germany was buying Russian and foreign loans and would force Russia to pay fifty per cent of all foreign loans. Russia could only expect the support of the Russian proletariat if she showed that she could fight to the end.

THE GERMANO-ROUMANIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Amsterdam, March 17th.

A Bukharest message states that M. Marghilom, interviewed, said that Roumania concluded peace the letter would be her position.

RUMOURS OF EARLY PEACE IN ITALY.

Rome, March 17th.

The Ministry of the Interior has ordered an investigation into the origin of the rumours of an early peace now current in Italy, and the prosecution of the authors and disseminators.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES IN SPAIN.

Madrid, March 17th.

A decree places the telegraph offices under military control, and the dispatch of telegrams is temporarily suspended. The measure is the result of the resistance of employees to the decree dissolving unions in Government offices.

A similar step is threatened with regard to the Post Office whose employees protested against the order depriving them of immunity from summary dismissal.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington, March 17th.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the wheat holdings at the mills and elevators are 66,972,000 bushels, a decrease of 20,000,000 compared with last year.

The Food Administration declares that the flour stocks are only 30 per cent of the normal quantity needed all July, but intends to carry out the programme for the supply of 80,000,000 bushels of grain to the Allies between January 1st and July 1st, which is regarded as America's most important duty.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

STATEMENT BY PREMIER OF JAPAN.

Tokio, March 17th.

Replying to the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier stated that no relations existed between Japan and Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Mukden.

The Premier was unaware that Japan or other Powers had protested against the conveyance of Chang Tso-lin's troops over the Peking-Mukden Railway in contravention of the Boxer Treaty, but he added that the dissection and disputes between Northern and Southern China constituted serious concern to the interests of Japan, who, however, had not attempted to mediate.

The report of the despatch of a small body of Entente troops to Siberia was without foundation.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

London, March 17th.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons on the Siberian situation, which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

The people have come to say that the disorder in Russia is intolerable, and any alternative giving a semblance of order would be better. Germany is waiting for such an eventuality and would intervene to establish a new Government, possibly some form of autocracy, which would be far worse than the pre-revolutionary days, because it would be an autocracy leaning upon a foreign Power for its existence. Russian liberty would then be gone and Russia would be a mere echo of the Central Powers. He was not able to see how Russia could resist this malady without external help. The question was, could any of the Allies go to Russia with help and sympathy, which were sorely needed?

America, Great Britain, France, and Japan all desired to render aid enabling Russia to surmount the great crisis in her destiny.

Mr. Balfour very strongly repudiated that Japan was actuated by selfish or dishonourable motives. Any promise that Japan gave as regards the integrity of Russia would be kept loyally, as all her promises had been kept. The sole object of the Allies was to see Russia strong, intact, secure, and free for only this will the revolution bear all the fruits which its friends desired.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 17th.

The silver market is steady, and the supplies are small.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

March 17th.

THE YENKONG FRONT.

It is reported that various armies, sent to resist General Lung's attack, from Yungking, have arrived at Pingkong (20 miles from Yungking). They are waiting for other reinforcements, which will be despatched to co-operate with them in an attack upon Yungking city, which is said to be surrounded.

THE KOWLOON FRONT.

Commander Shum Hungying has reported that his troops attacked Limkong City the other day. Fighting has been continued for three days, and the attack is still in progress.

Shum has requested General Luk Wing-ting to send reinforcements to assist him to attack Fuchow City.

A leader of the Kwongsi troops has reported that his troops have attacked the Shur Yee district (adjacent to Kowloon), and that General Lung's troops have been defeated. The district city is now besieged.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who went with his family to Shunghing, returned to Canton yesterday.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON SWATOW.

We are informed that General Mok King-yu, who was defeated by Cantonese troops at Swatow, is preparing to reconquer the port. He has recruited a few regiments of new soldiers from Fukien. It is also said that Mok, learning that General Lung intended to send his gunboats to raid Swatow, has requested Lung to despatch his gunboats at an early date, so that there may be a simultaneous attack by land and sea.

CANTON, March 16th.

THE YAN PING DISTRICT.

It is reported that Commander Lan Chih-ting reconquered the Yan Ping district on the 16th inst. Yan Ping was occupied by General Lung's troops on the 10th, when the Canton troops, who were in the city, retreated.

GENERAL LUK WING-ting's MOVEMENT.

General Luk Wing-ting, who has decided to lead armies to resist General Lung's attack, recently arrived at Wuchow. General Luk has sent an officer to transmit military schemes to the Tschin and various leaders. Luk has again requested the Civil Governor to render assistance in the fighting with Lung's troops.

GENERAL LUK CHIA KWANG'S MOVEMENT.

General Luk Chia Kwang, owing to the slow progress made on the Yung Kong front, has ordered the transfer of his Chief Commander, Li Kai-pen, from Ko Chow to Yung Kong, and those now in command at Yung Kong will be transferred to Ko Chow. Li arrived at Yung Kong on the 15th inst.

THE SITUATION IN KOWLOON.

A message from Kowloon states that martial law has been declared in Kowloon. Numbers of soldiers are being sent there at night and day.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(RECORD HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES SMITH, B.C.))

RETURNED BANISHED.

Wong Wa pleaded guilty to disobeying a banishment order.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuting, said that prisoner was first convicted on March 13th, 1911, for larceny and sentenced to three months' hard labour and deported for five years. He returned three years later, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour for returning from banishment. He was then deported for twenty years, but returned again on the 3rd of March and committed a larceny for which he was convicted; being at the same time convicted for returning from banishment.

The Prisoner: I am guilty. I only came here on the first moon with the intention of going abroad. I spent my money and was about to pawn a jacket when I was arrested by the Police.

Prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY AND ASSAULT IN THE HARBOUR.

Li Kwai and Lo Yu were indicted for robbery and assault in Victoria harbour on the night of February 6th.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. W. Forsyth (foreman), M. R. Belting, W. F. Ford, A. A. de Azavedo, A. C. Loth, C. A. Coburn, and L. E. Remedios.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case, said that on February 6th at about 11 p.m. a number of junks were lying anchored off West Point. One of the junks was occupied by a man called Lo Ping, his wife, three children and a fok.

The wife was sleeping in one cabin, the husband in another, and the children in a third, while the fok was sleeping in the forepart of the junk. At 11 or 11.30 p.m. some men came on board. The wife heard them and came out of the cabin, and, as she did so, two men seized her by the neck. One of them cut her leg and thigh with a knife, and she was afterwards taken to the Hospital, where the wounds were stitched up. The other man, while holding her by the neck, drew a knife across her face, causing a slight scratch. They also threw some pepper in her face. The woman called out "Save life," and people in the neighbourhood came to her assistance. The husband, who had come out of his cabin, struggled with one man, and both eventually fell into the water. The robbers, who were unable to carry out their intention, got into a boat and rowed away. They were pursued by several people. The allegation on the part of the Crown was that six men went on board with the intention of committing a robbery. The prisoners stated that there were really only two in the party and that no robbery had been intended at all. The first prisoner, in a statement at the Police Station, said a man had asked him to go to the junk and bring some opium, of which there was a large quantity there. When he boarded the junk the cry of "Thief" was given. At the Police Station the prisoner added: "I admit there were several others, too, who went to steal." When taken before the Magistrate, however, both prisoners elaborated the story somewhat and declared that there were only two men in the case.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, described the woman's wounds, which he stitched up.

The wife of the junkowner described the robbery and the assault, and stated that two of the robbers fell into the water, while a third struggled with her husband. Some of the men got into a boat and rowed away into the darkness. She recognised the two men arrested by the Police.

An Indian constable deposed that, hearing cries of "Save life," he rushed to Salt Fish Lane, and saw a commotion. The robbers attempted to get away, and he fired two shots with his revolver to frighten them.

Prisoners said they went to the junk to obtain the opium. The woman had brought a false charge against them.

After further evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of armed robbery."

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, said: You are found guilty on very clear evidence of attempted robbery. It really makes very little difference whether you succeeded in effecting the robbery or not. You went there with knives and, with a number of other men who, unfortunately, got away. Both of you were caught, and I do not for a moment believe, nor do the gentlemen of the jury, that this woman trumped up the charge against you. The Court always does what it can to prevent these armed robberies. When men are cowardly and go to attack defenceless women with knives, pepper, etc., they must suffer. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for five years each, and that you receive ten strokes with the "cat."

BRIBING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Lo Dick, a Chinese ex-schoolmaster, was indicted for offering a bribe of \$18, to Mr. Lo Yat Pak B.A. (Canlab), Inspector of Vernacular Schools, on February 9th with the intention of getting his school registered.

The prisoner said: I did not offer the money with the intention of influencing his character, but gave it to him simply as a present.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. W. Forsyth (foreman), M. R. Belting, W. F. Ford, A. A. de Azavedo, A. C. Loth, C. A. Coburn, and L. E. Remedios.

The Attorney-General said that according to the Education Ordinance it was unlawful to keep a school more than ten pupils unless the school was registered, and unless some member of the Education Department was satisfied that the premises were satisfactory and that the teaching was satisfactory.

The prisoner was keeping a school with 12 pupils.

(Continued at foot of next page.)

DRUIT D'ANGARIE.

COUNT BISMARCK'S DISPATCH ON THE SUBJECT.

The following is the text of the letter written by Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, on the occasion of the sinking of the six colliers flying the British flag on the Seine during the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, to which allusion was made in our leading article of yesterday:—

Versailles, January 25th, 1871.

"I do myself the honour of transmitting to Your Excellency, in pursuance of my preliminary communication of the 4th and my telegram of the 8th instant, a copy of the Report from the First Army Corps, on the sinking of English ships in the Seine, near Duclair, the preparation of which has been delayed by the manifold movements of the Corps concerned. Your Excellency will find therein, with the same satisfaction as myself, that the measure in question, however exceptional its nature, did not overstep the bounds of international warfare usages. The report shows that a pressing danger was at hand, and every other means of averting it was wanting; the case was, therefore, one of necessity, which, even in time of peace, may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible under reservation of indemnification. I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute of war, the *jus cogens*, which as high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore declares thus: 'That a belligerent Power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and over which it exercises the right to transport troops, ammunition or implements of warfare. I hope the negotiation with the owners, for which you are already authorised, will lead to an understanding as to the indemnification for the damage; if not, it would have to be submitted to an arbitrator's award. In the negotiation, also, the difference in the statements of the First Army Corps and of the English Consul at Dieppe, as to the number of English ships sunk, will be explained. I respectfully request Your Excellency to communicate this dispatch, with its enclosure, to the Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, and to be so good as to express, at the same time, my apology for the delay, as well as my thanks to Her Majesty's Government for the just appreciation of the military necessity with which Lord Granville has apprehended and treated this matter.' (Signed) BISMARCK."

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN CASES' LAST WEEK.

During the week ended March 16th one hundred and thirteen cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were reported in the Colony, ninety-one of which occurred in the City of Victoria. There were eighty-three deaths, the victims including two British, one Indian, one Portuguese, and one Eurasian.

In order to keep the public more closely informed as to the situation, it has been decided to issue daily returns from now onwards. The first of these relates to Saturday last and shows that during the twenty-four hours there were fourteen cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis—ten of them in the City of Victoria (and eleven deaths (all Chinese)).

Last week there were also two cases of enteric fever (both Chinese and one fatal), and two cases of small-pox

Enjoy THE Summer

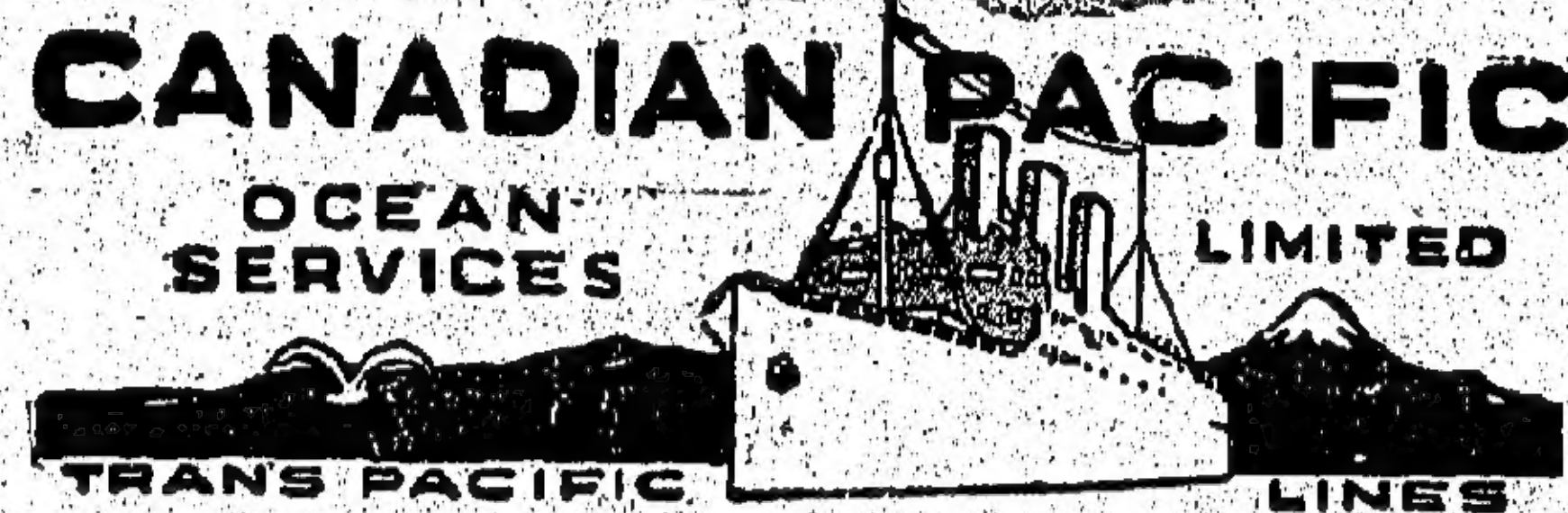
OF - 1918 - IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
Golfing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing
—all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

YOU CAN **Save REAL Money** IF YOU
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE



Regular Sailings to Vancouver.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to:
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 152.
HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HANDBOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Thurs. 21st Mar. D'light.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Thurs. 21st March, noon.
HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Friday, 22nd March, 7 a.m.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Fri. 22nd, Mar. 3 p.m.
TIENSTIN "CHIPSANG" Sun. 24th Mar. D'light.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Fri. 29th March, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when circumstances permit.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan, etc.

TIENSTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

UNDER BRITISH GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 111.



THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.



Grown on British owned plantations
on the British West Indian Island
of Montserrat.
Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat
Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted
to be a British firm of world-wide renown.
Of All Storekeepers.
Sole Agents: Messrs. Jardine & Matheson, Ltd., London.

SOCIAL SINS.

OVERCROWDING AND CHILD LABOUR.

INTERESTING SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning from the text "But ye have despised the poor," the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:

The season of Lent is a time for repentance, and, in order that we may repent, we must fully know and realise our sins. As I was trying to point out some weeks ago, there is one class of sins which we, as a body, very often fail to realise because the nature of each individual seems so slight. Yet these individual sins join together to make up the great mass of corporate sin which drags us down as a whole nation and cries to God for vengeance. We have to try and realise then that we are responsible for the social sins of our country and Empire unless we are doing all we can to stop them.

Perhaps someone asks, What do you mean by social sins? And I do not mean by social sins a better name than by saying that I mean the sins of a community which has allowed and still allows such a state of things to exist as Tenneyson speaks of in Lockley Hall, sixty years after, where he wrote:

"City children seek and blacken soul and sense in city slime."

There among the gloaming alleys Progress hails on palled feet.

Crime and hunger cast out maidens by the thousand on the street.

Where the mad passion scurries, the haggard somnolence of the daily bread.

There a single sordid attic holds the living and the dead.

There the shivering fire of fever creeps across the rattled floor.

And the crowded couch of incest in the warrens of the poor.

We must remember that we are members of a great society which is called the Church, and the object of that society, the very reason for which it was founded by Jesus Christ, and for which it still exists, is to propagate the spirit of Christ in the world and to apply His spirit to all the tasks and conditions of life.

The existence of such a state of things as described in the lines I have quoted is undoubtedly true and constitutes a challenge to the Christian spirit. It is our duty, yours and mine, to so think and speak and act as to make the continuance of such a state of things impossible. No nation which has such sins can expect to continue to hold a leading place in the world, for they are sins which undermine patriotism, and without patriotism no nation can continue great.

We are therefore bound as Christians, jealous for the honour of the souls whom Christ died to redeem, and as patriots, jealous for the honour of our country, to do that which the sins are wiped off the face of Britain and of every country where Britons hold sway.

We must not let any selfish interest blind our eyes to the sins which are being committed. If there is anything in our business, in our property, in the sources of our income on which we feel the blessing of God cannot come, then though it be as precious as our eye, cast it out, though it be as necessary as our right hand, cut it off. It is better to enter into life maimed rather than having two hands to go into Gehenna into the unquenchable fire.

Man is his brother's keeper. The privileges, the powers, the responsibilities, the gifts, the property we have, we hold in trust for others, and if we regard them as our own, then all these things may be blessings to ourselves and to countless others, but if we begin to regard them as solely and exclusively our own, to be used for our own pleasure and personal gratification, then from being a blessing we transform them into a curse.

Our Blessed Lord when He was on earth never said it was wrong to be rich, but He said it was dangerous, and He unparaphrasedly denounced the selfish use of riches.

One young man He told to sell all that he had and to give it to the poor, because He saw that his riches threatened to choke his spiritual life. And Christ's words aroused the conscience of Zacchaeus that he gave half his goods to the poor and made a fourfold restoration to those he had cheated. Each one of us must re-examine ourselves and teach others to regard themselves (if they do not already) as trustees of what we each possess.

Perhaps it is because we have failed so to regard ourselves that the War has been allowed to teach us this lesson. The war has taught us, or at any rate it is teaching people at home, that our wealth, our comforts, even life itself must be given up at the call of the nation's need.

A modern writer, Mr. Lilly, in his book entitled "Right and Wrong" has admirably stated the principle of moral trusteeship. He writes:

"The only things which a man can in strictness call his own—and even here he is under the law of conscience—are his spiritual, intellectual, and physical faculties. These faculties are subject to a higher ownership than his; to the indefeasible title of the human race represented to him by the common unity in which he lives. Of the material surroundings which he calls mine, he is but a trustee. The ultimate and inalienable ownership of what Aristotle called 'the bounty of nature' is in the human race. Each country belongs, in the last resort, to its inhabitants in general; each country, with all that makes it a country—not merely its land, but all that has been taken from the land from time immemorial, and transformed into the various instruments of civilised life. Not only the soil of the country, but its entire accumulated wealth, natural and fabricated, is, in the last resort, the property of the country."

If that principle had been recognised and acted upon we should not have been groaning to-day under the burden of these social sins. But the rights of property have been misused. Men who have owned property have been allowed to do what they liked with it, and there have been cases in which their likes have been inconsistent with the welfare of the community as a whole.

I know a landlord of a vast estate who would not allow any new houses to be built on his property because he wished it to remain a quiet country place. The result was that the estate was overcrowded with a family consisting of father and mother and eight children, the youngest of them

being about 16 years old, living in a country cottage, beautiful to the artist's eye, where there were only two bedrooms. Housing conditions are often terribly bad in the country, but they are worse in the towns, where jerry-builders and speculators have enriched themselves without regard to the welfare of the poor.

And what are the conditions here in our colony? I think that we have here much of which we may justly be proud. When we remember that 80 years ago this was an almost uninhabited and entirely barren island we have reason to be proud of much that has been done here. Of the fine buildings which have been erected, the roads and paths which have been constructed, and the excellent water supply that has been provided. Some employers of labour have done splendidly in providing houses for their workers. But have we not cause for searching of heart when we see the housing conditions of parts of Chinatown? Have you ever gone in the evening of a wet day to the top story of some of those houses in the most crowded parts of this city. If you have, then you will know how overcrowded those houses are, how people are herded together like rabbits in a hutch.

The laws of health are the same for Chinese as for Europeans, and those laws are being broken by such overcrowding. Nature's laws cannot be broken with impunity. She demands fresh air and sunlight and cleanliness is necessary for health, and where these things are wanting disease finds an easy prey.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that we are told that the present epidemic is most prevalent in the most crowded areas. Of course it is, and the deaths are most frequent, and the whole community is to blame for allowing such a state of things. In nine cases out of ten it is the desire to make or save money that is responsible for the overcrowding. And we have allowed it to take place, and so we are responsible for the sickness and disease and death which are caused by it. It is no use to say we are not responsible. "Am I my brother's keeper?" The voice of God answers us—

"What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me."

Or look at the evil of child labour, which seems to go unchecked here. See the little girls and boys toiling up the Peak roads under burdens which strain them and stunt their growth. See those children whose tender age enables them to some of the joy of life, forced from their earliest years to a dull routine of exacting and monotonous labour, and not given a chance of getting the education which might lift them above the lot of beasts of burden. Well may we take heed of the words of the prophet of old, "Watch you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless, plead for the widow."

In a place like this, where so many fortunes are made, it is especially necessary that the unanimous voice of all Christians should emphatically repeat the warning of our Lord that "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Better a thousand times better to be poor than to wax wealthy at the expense of others. Better far to be without riches than to have money stained with the life blood of others.

The Christian Church must proclaim with no uncertain voice that riches made dishonestly or unjustly, by robbing others or oppressing the poor, are a curse and not a blessing, and we must each of us do what we can to help to form and maintain a right standard in this matter.

There is a temptation to which we are liable and that is to say to ourselves that though we can repent of our personal sins, we are not influential people, and we cannot do anything worth doing to affect the social conditions around us. But this is not true. What enables bad customs to be maintained is the apathy of the average man and woman. When each Christian is keen to see and eager to resist evil wherever it is found then bad customs must go. And the Church will be seen to be what Christ intended His Church to be, the means of diffusing the love of God in the hearts of men; and making "the Kingdom of this world the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

Cuticura Soothes



Itching Scalps

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth. Sample Each Free by Post. Address post-card: Cuticura, P. O. Box 177, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A. Sold everywhere.

36-14

A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine.

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, 100 & 250.

KEATING'S POWDER



IT'S SOMETIMES RAPIDS

KILLS BUGS

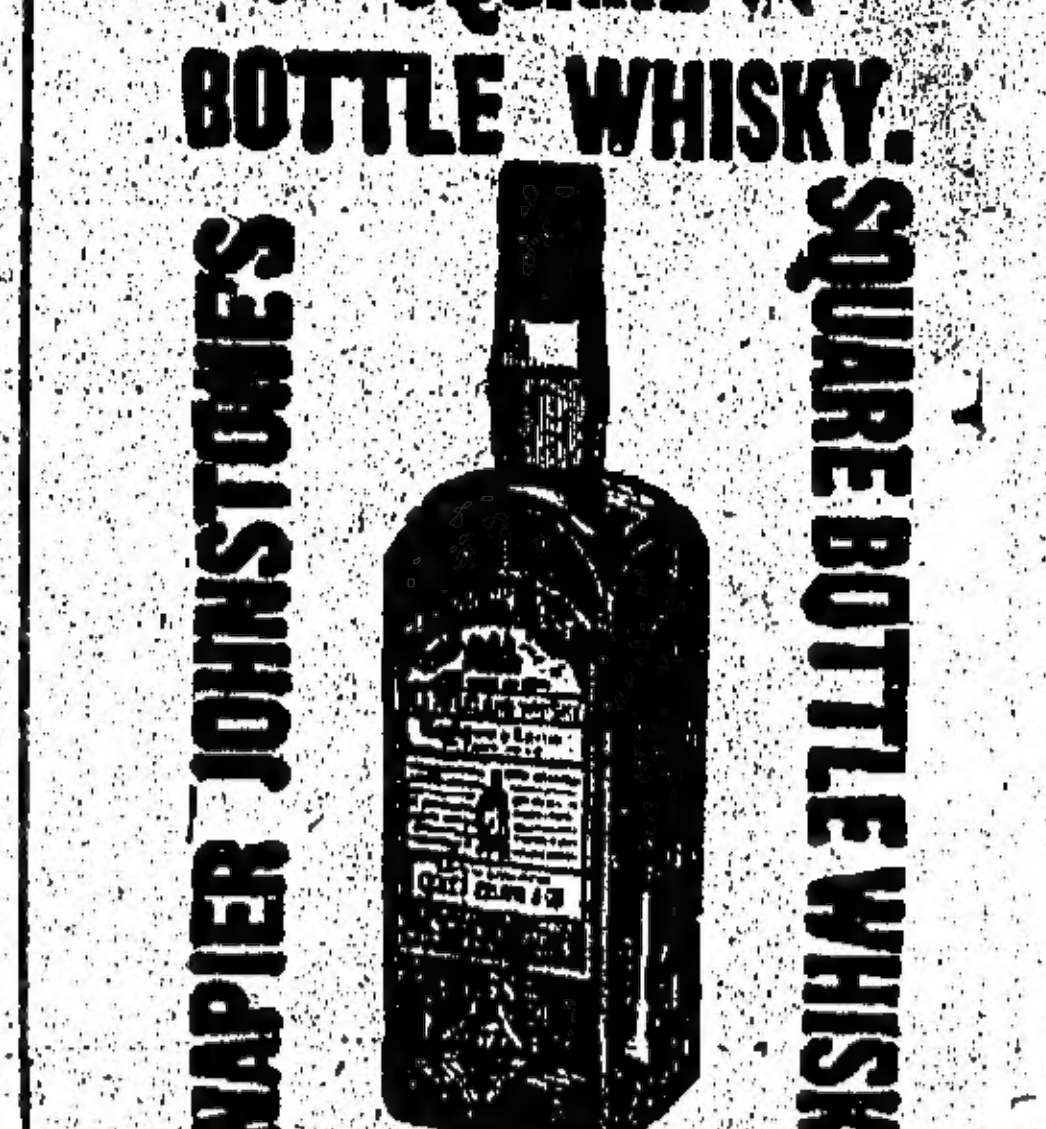
ALL INSECTS.

THERAPION

THE GREAT TRADE MARKED THERAPION

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

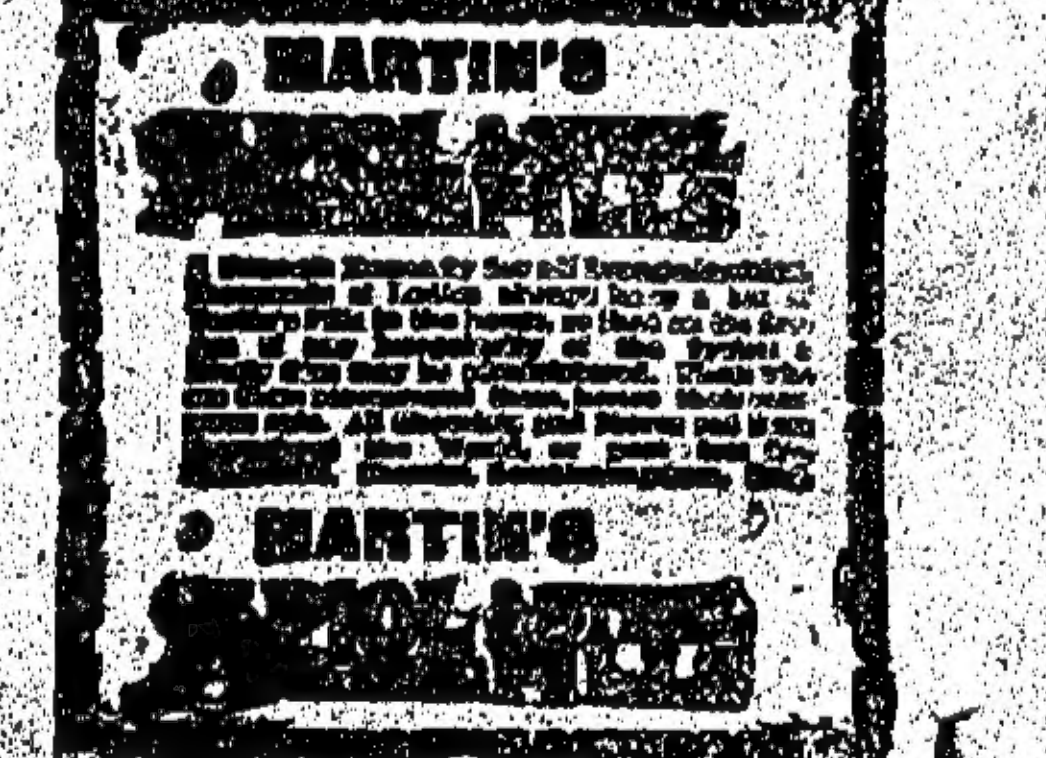
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[39]

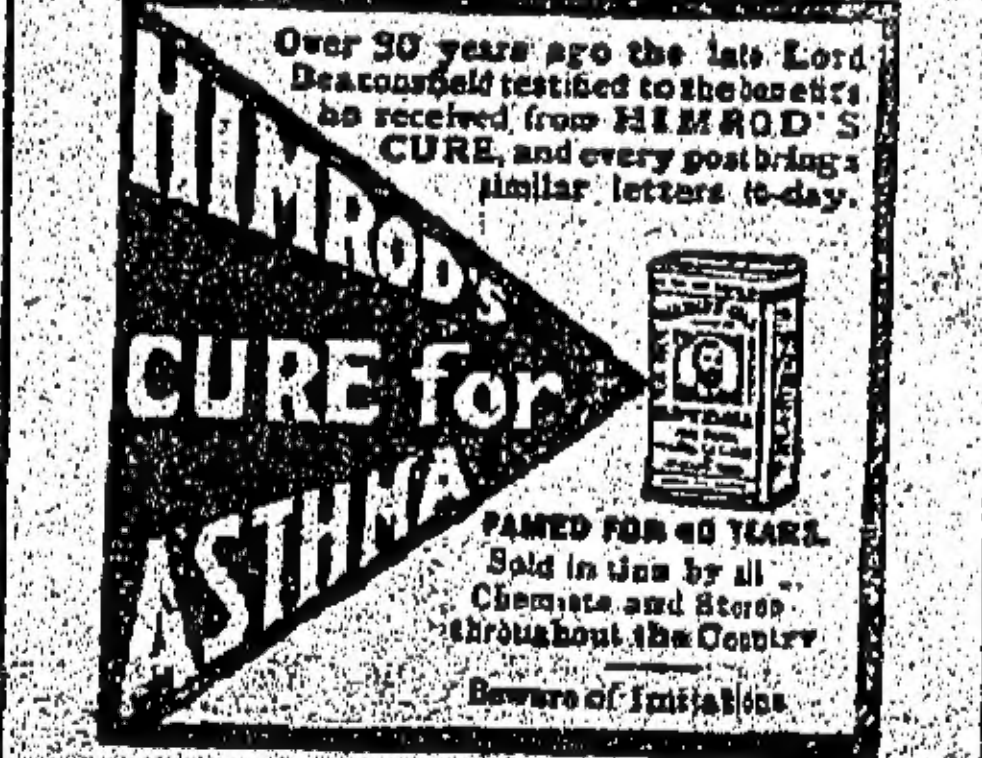
"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY TOKYO CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Tel. No. 220 or 165



MARTIN'S



GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Mar. 27th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Apr. 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... May 22nd.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Causeway Road.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENSHIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Mar., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Airships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 2 to 16 Days.

"HAIKUN" — Capt. A. E. Higgins — TUESDAY, 19th Mar., at Noon.
"HAIKUN" — Capt. J. W. Evans — FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at Noon.

Arrive and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Ruler Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	19th	Str. from Colombo	19th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS.
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PHNANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
(Passenger Sailings)

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GODDARD & PEARCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passes, Papers, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	28th March 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,500 Tons	13th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	20th April 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 12,500 Tons	18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU 8,000 Tons	22nd March
	RANGOON MARU 8,000 Tons	25th March
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "YUSHI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

KASHIMA MARU 24th March 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU 28th April 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHUNYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
FERSIA MARU	19,000	FRI., 10th May

These "Nippon Maru" and "Fersia Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE. Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA: via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" — WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" — TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" — THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Auping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" — SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"YOSHIO MARU" — WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"SORBU MARU" — THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" — SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1913.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE BY INTERMEDIATE RAIL.

O. B. KITTER, Manager, and Messrs. Agents, Prince's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

